THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the guidelines adopted for allocation of blocks to the private/public sector for coal mining:

(i) Preferabily blocks in green field areas where basic infrastructure like v road, rail links etc. is.yet to be developed should be given to the private/public sector. The areas where CIL has already invested in creating such infrastructure for opening new mines should not be handed over to the private/public sector, except on reimbrursement of costs.

(ii) The blocks offered to private/ public sector should be at reasonable distance from existing mines and projects of CIL in order to avoid operational problems.

(iii) Blocks already identified for development by CIL where adequate funding is on hand or in sight should not be offered to the private/public sector.

(iv) Private/public sector should be asked to bear full cost of exploration in these blocks which may be offered.

(v) for identifying blocks the requirement of coal for about 30 v years would be considered.

Further the policy inter-alia includes:—

—approval of mining plan as required under the Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

inspection and appropriate enforcement of conservation measures by the Coal Controller under the coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act. 1974 with a view to ensuring scientific mining.

enforcement of safety regulations by the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

(c) A Screening Committee through executive order of Ministry of Coal is functioning for screening proposals relating to captive mining by power generating companies and companies engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel /cement. After the coal mining blocks are allocated to the various parties on the basis of the approval of the Screening Committee, the parties concerned are required to approach the State Govt, for completing various statutory formalities like obtaining mining rights from the State Govt.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The interested parties for captive mining apply to Ministry of Coal for a captive block giving details of type of plant, location, quantity of coal required per annum for captive use, quality parameters of coal etc. Based on the above details in the application, and after due consideration to such parameters like location of plant, quality of coal, quantity required, logistics of transport and other parameters of the guidelines, Ministry of Coal suggests suitable block(s) to the party. Having received <a response from the party, the case is put up to the Screening Committee for its consideration of allotment of the block for captive mining to the party.

**Production of coking/non-coking coal**

1212. SHRI PARMESWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what has been grade-wise production of A to G grades of non-coking coal and of different grades of coking/semi-coking coal, including steel/ washery grades, company-wise, during each of last three years;

(b) what are the calorific value and ash content ranges of these coking and non-coking coals;

(c) whether it is a fact production of superior grades of coking and non-coking coal has been declining over the period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) Grade-wise production of A to G grades of non-coking coal and of different grades of coking, semi-coking coal, including steel /washery grades in the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. during each of last three years is shown in the ANNEXURE [See *Appendix 184, Annexure No. 40]*

(b) The details of calorific value and ash content ranges of these coking and non-coking coals are indicated in the Annexure. [See *Appendix 184, Annexure No. 40]*

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In general, superior grades of coking and non-coking coal reserves in India are available at the depth to the mined through underground workings. Over the years as the mines got older and deeper, the geo-mining conditions in underground working became arduous causing decline in output from such mines. Coal India has taken the following measures to correct / improve the situation:

(i) Increased adoption of intermediate technology through use of SDL, and LHD in bord and pillar workings in underground mines.
(ii) Introduction of modem technology in selective underground mines.
(iii) Improvement of underground mechanised longwall face.
(iv) Improved working conditions in mines through better lighting, ventilation and communication.
(v) Introduction of "AH Men All Job" concept wherever feasible.
(vi) Improvement in the power supply particularly in the mines in Eastern Region and setting up $_{L}$ of Captive Power Plants in selected locations.
(vii) Improvement in industrial relations through participative management at all levels.

**Valuation of stocks of CIL**

1213. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether stocks of CILs' subsidiaries and valuation thereof have been verified by an independent agency;

(b) whether in the last two years' accounts any provision has been made for quality of coal stocks and shortage in stocks and deduction on account of quality of coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the total value of coal India's accumulated losses and the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) has reported that after annual inventory of coal stock of subsidiaries by Coal India officials, check measurement of 10% identified mines is conducted by engaging surveyors drawn from independent agencies like Indian Bureau of Mines, Mineral exploration Corporation Limited and Singareni Collieries Company, Limited.

(b) and (c) Provisions made by CIL for quality and shortage in term of value for 1995-96 and 1996-97 for CIL as a whole are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Year | Provision | Provision for qualityfor shortage |
|---|---|---|
| 1995-96 | 117.92 | 17.46 |
| 1996-# | 89.42 | 48.62 |

(d) The accumulated losses of CIL as on 31.3.97 were Rs. 1040.31 crores as against the accumulated losses of Rs. 2498.98 crores in 1990-91 since CIL has earned profits in the last six years the accumulated losses have been reduced